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Proposal of the Research Work

Impact of Kudagi Thermal Power Plant on Life and Livelihood of People: A Sociological Study

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Introduction

In the modern day, power is a necessity for humans. The entire job we do has some connection to power, either directly or indirectly. One of the most important things in the modern world is electricity. It is among the most notable gifts that science has bestowed upon us. It is impossible to imagine a world without electricity as it has become an essential component of human life. India ranks as the world's fifth-largest producer of electricity. The issues of supplying enough energy to India's enormous power users have grown due to the country's exponential population growth. Indian customers may be broadly divided into three categories: industrial, agricultural, home, and commercial.

Individuals that use electricity for business purposes are known as commercial users. 39% of India's total power consumption is accounted for by its industries of consumption. Which is greatest, with the agriculture sector coming in second with 19% of total consumption Domestic customer's account for 24% of consumption, with the remaining 10% falling under the category of advertisements in 2010–11, India's per capita power usage was 813.30 units, whereas globally, it was 2807 units in 2009?

In contrast, it may be estimated that the people of India use around three times less power than people worldwide. Furthermore, it is known that there is a power availability problem for Indian customers. Power has so needed to be produced in adequate quantities and used as efficiently as possible.

In the nation's electricity production, NTPC Limited is essential. It is India's largest state-owned electricity provider. On November 7, 1975, NTPC was established as a private limited company. The business was first known as "National Thermal Power Corporation Private." The company changed its name from National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd to NTPC LTD on October 28, 2005. In November 2004, the company became a listed business, with the government owning 89.5 percent of the equity share capital. The company had previously been known as National Thermal Power Corporation Public Limited on September 30, 1985.

The Ministry of Power and the Government of India own NTPC Limited, formerly known as National Thermal Power Corporation, a central public sector undertaking (PSU) in India. The PSU's headquarters are located in New Delhi and are involved in the production of energy among other things.

The primary duties of NTPC include producing and distributing power to India's state electricity boards. It is the biggest power company in India, producing 71.594 MW of electricity. At the moment, NTPC generates 25 billion units of energy monthly. Presently, NTPC runs 55 power plants, including 24 coal-fired power plants, 7 combined cycle gas and liquid fuel plants, 2 hydroelectric plants, 1 wind turbine, and 11 solar projects. In addition, it owns one gas station and nine coal mines that are owned by subsidiaries or joint ventures. Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi established the business as National Thermal Power Corporation Private Limited on November 7, 1975.

In 1976 it began construction on National Thermal Power Corporation Private Limited Singrauli an Uttar Pradesh thermal power project, near Shakti agar.

1. Impacts of Development Projects,

The idea of a welfare state has gained significant traction among leading policymakers and planners in the majority of the countries. Since development is an ongoing process, any strategy to fulfill people's growing wants while making the best use of scarce resources, such as careful planning, is crucial to the process. The socioeconomic circumstances in which individuals and communities live have occasionally been modified by new advances in planning and programming. Development—and, more lately, sustainable development—is becoming acknowledged as a central goal of the state. Among those who formulate policy, the concept of inclusive development, or development with a human face, is likewise becoming more and more popular.

The goal of sustainable development is becoming more widely acknowledged in public policy and decision-making. It includes the development process's social, environmental, and economic facets. The increasing recognition of sustainable development and the effects of specific

interventions on the overall, sectoral, and project-level sustainability of development An established component of project preparation and execution is the use of sound environmental and social management practices. Typically, projects fall within the purview of particular policies and initiatives. These initiatives may have social, economic, or environmental effects.

The current study examined the significance of the effects of a thermal power project established in the Kudagi of the Vijayapura district on various facets of the lives of the project's impacted residents in the surrounding villages; five villages' worth of land were acquired for the project's establishment. Examining the effects of the project on the social, economic, and cultural facets of the impacted population's lives is the primary goal of the research.

About the Project

- Kudgi Super Thermal Power Station is a power station located at Kudgivillage in Bijapur district, state of Karnataka.
- This is one of the coals based thermal. The coal for the plant will be derived from NTPC's PakhriBarwadih coal block in Jharkhand.
- The Construction Power required for stage-1 erection was drawn from M/s Hescom (Hubli Electricity Supply Company) through 2 no. of dedicated 33kV OH lines from BasavanaBagewadi andMattihal substations of Hescom.
- The water source is from reservoir of Almatti Dam which is constructed on Krishna River

2. Problem of the study

National Thermal Power Project is one of the multipurpose power production projects in India. It was mainly designed to engage in the generation of electricity and other activities in North Karnataka particularly in Vijayapura district. The present study conducted to assess the impact of the project on the population. Thus, the present study is suitably title is "**Impact of Kudagi Thermal Power Plant on life and livelihood of People: A Sociological Study"**

3. Hypotheses

1) This project affected on the educational level of the people
2) This project helped to the people.
3) This project affected on the social life of the people.

4) This project has affected on population positive as well as negative impact on occupational relations.

5) This project affected on caste and interact relations.

4. **Objectives of the study.**

1. To prepare the demographic profile of the project affected population.
2. To assess the impact on social life of people
3. To assess the educational level of evaluated future changes.
4. To assess the occupational structure to evaluate future changes.
5. To know the fulfilment of the promises made by the government to the farmers
6. To Study the effects of this project on the environment and people's health.

5. Importance of the Study:

The present study conducted to the importance of the impact of the project on the population. Whose land had been acquired for the National Thermal Power Project Kudagi. The universe of study is situational in the Kudagi of Vijayapur district. The compensation awards for the acquired land thought were in accordance with the market valve, but the impact was multidimensional in nature. The main importance of this study is to assess the impacts of the project its affected area and its population.

6. Scope of the Study:

The study is focus on the project affected population. The data collection will be conducted to 10% of the total population. The research will be able to know the effects of NTPC Project. This Study is particularly focus on the project affected five village of Vijayapura District of Karnataka State.

7. Methodology

The most important information in the research work is enhance our awareness of the knowledge of social norms can rightly divide the sources of data collection in to two ways, as the

research work can be done to collect credible information from the current sources and the current step.

Tools for the data collection

To collect the data from various respondents' researcher shall be adopted different tools, to collect the primary data researcher will be visited the project affected population.

Interview schedule

The researcher shall be chosen interview schedule method of data collection. It is a set of questions. Where respondent have given reactions on each question, each question having options which means it shall be consist open ended.

Data Collection

In this stage respondent has involved the both primary and secondary data collection method in the present study.

Primary Data

As mentioned above researcher has collected primary data with the help of questionnaire, semi-structured interview schedule and interview tools.

Primary data shall be collected by researcher by visiting the project affected area in Vijayapura district using questionnaires.

Secondary Data

Secondary information has been collected online from magazine, Journals and also from the libraries of various universities. Besides this data has also been collected for National sample survey report and Karnataka Industrial Areas Development board (KIADB)

Data Analysis

The Primary data is collected from various scientific processes. The data is analysed by using different standard statistical tools hypotheses testing. Data shall been analysed using the statically package for the social science.

8. Chapterization

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Chapter 2 – Review of Literature

Chapter 3 – Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Affected People

Chapter 4 – Data Analysis

Chapter 5 – Finding, Suggestions and Conclusion